C. HARRIS.

Drawer for Bureaus.

No. 199,825. Patented Jan. 29, 1878.

Fig 1

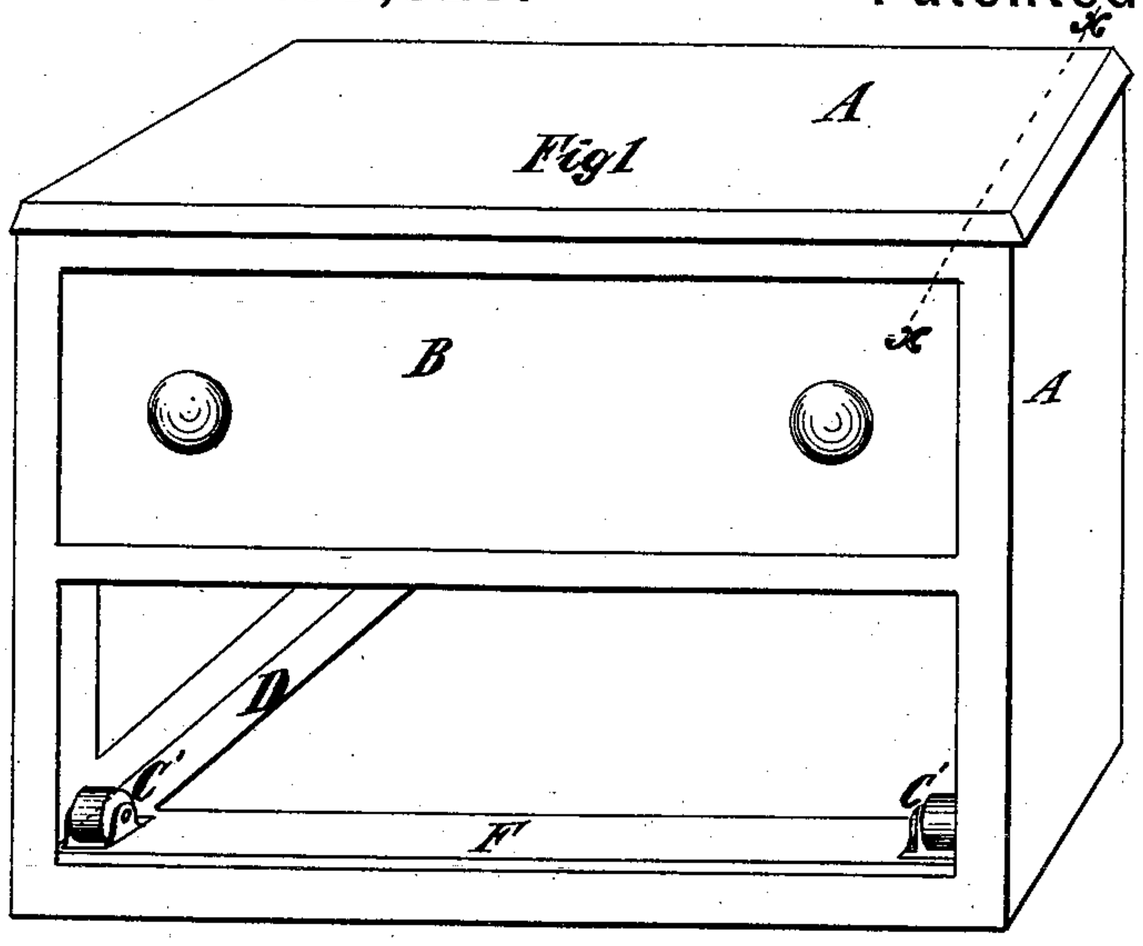


Fig 2.

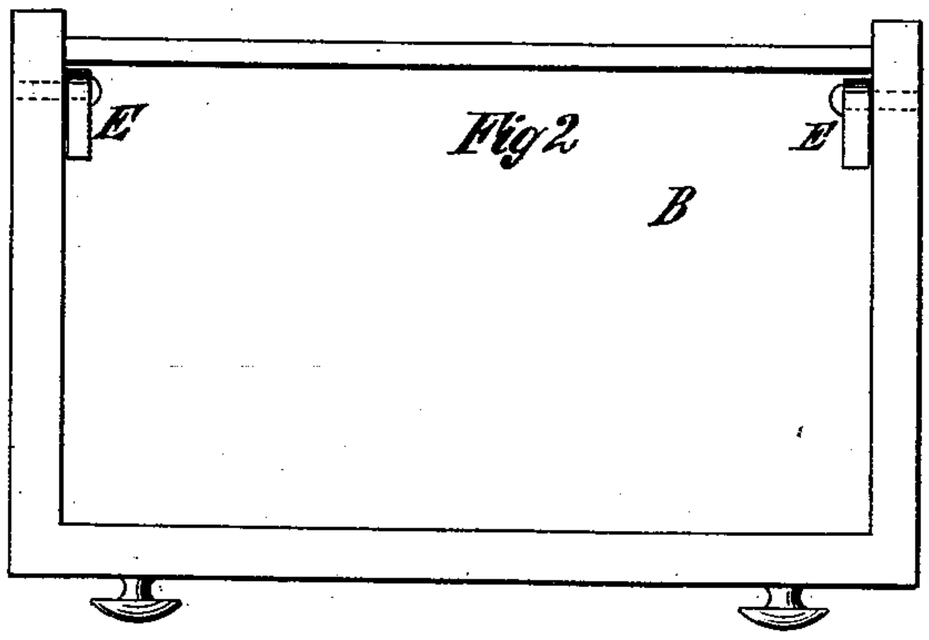


Fig 3.

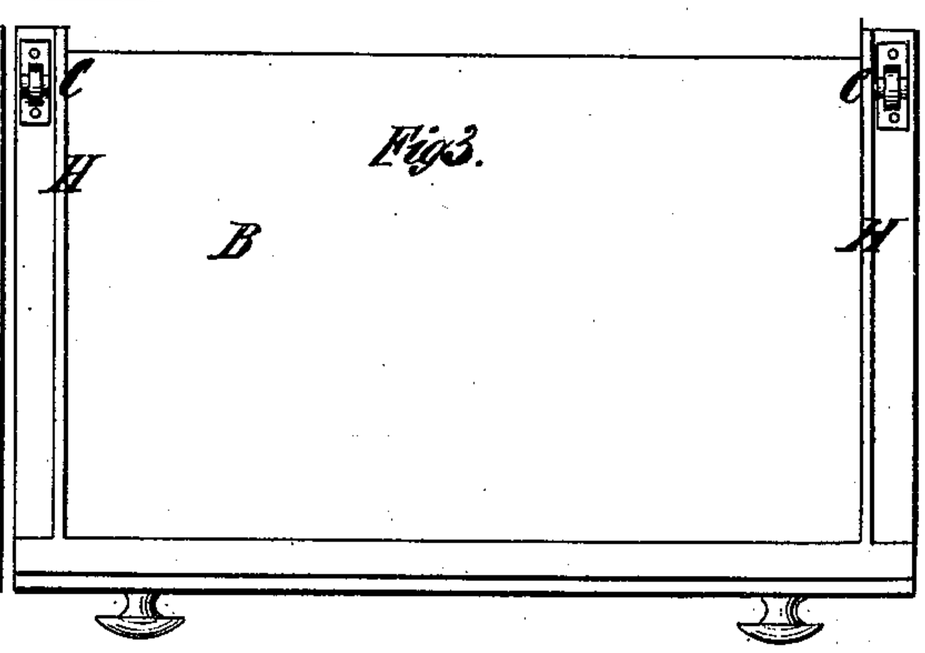
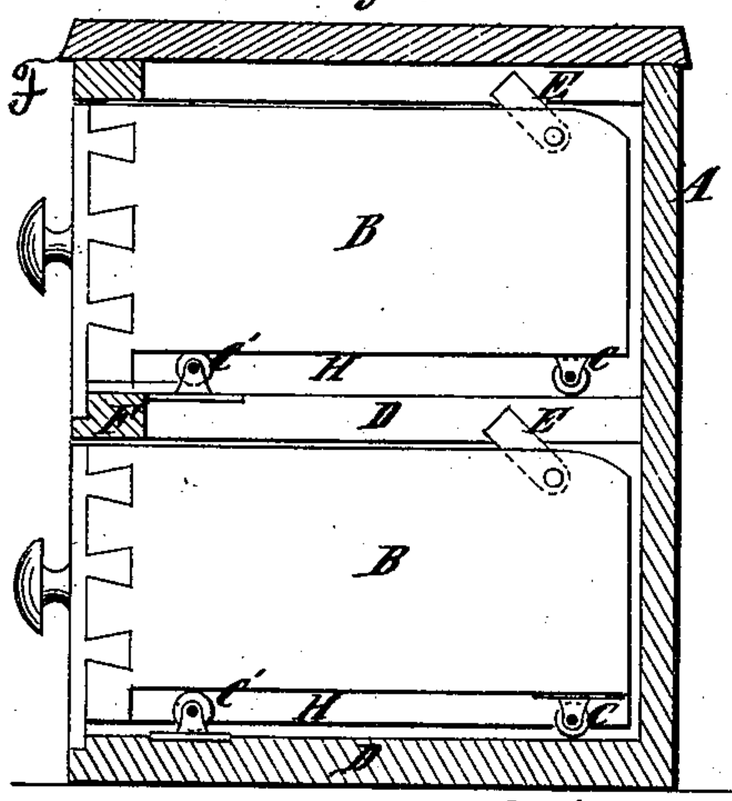


Fig 4.



Witnesses;
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLAS HARRIS, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN DRAWERS FOR BUREAUS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **199,825,** dated January 29, 1878; application filed December 11, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLAS HARRIS, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Drawers for Bureaus, Library-Cases, Presses, and other purposes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention is applicable to drawers of bureaus, library-cases, clothes-presses, wash-stands, and, in general, to any purpose wherein sliding drawers are required.

It has for its objects to render heavy drawers easily slid out and in, even when heavily loaded with contents, and to prevent the entire withdrawal of the drawer from its case or chest when in use—an accident which always results in inconvenience, and frequently in injury to the contents of drawers.

Figure 1 in the accompanying drawings is a perspective view of a chest of drawers constructed in accordance with my invention, and having one drawer removed therefrom. Fig. 2 is a top view of a drawer detached from the bureau or chest. Fig. 3 is a bottom view of such drawer, and Fig. 4 is a vertical cross-section made on the line *x x* in Fig. 1.

A is the chest or case in which the drawers slide. B represents the drawers. At each corner, on the back and lower side of each drawer, is attached a roller, C, Fig. 3, and at the extremities of each front rail F, which supports the drawer, are placed rollers C′.

The rollers C of the drawer roll upon the upper surface of the rails D, which support the ends of the drawers. By this arrangement the drawer, when slid out, retains its horizontal position; whereas, if both the rollers C C′ were attached to the drawer, as soon as the rollers C′ were drawn off the rail D the front of the drawer would tip downward. Moreover, when the drawer B is drawn outward, the rollers C abut against the rollers C′, and aid in preventing the drawer from being fully pulled out from the case.

As a further means for preventing the drawers from being entirely pulled out from the case A, I place on the inner side of said drawer, near its back angles and near the top of the same, adjustable buttons or stops E, Figs. 2 and 4, which abut against the front rail F, and thus, in conjunction with the rollers C′, effectually prevent the total withdrawal of the drawer from its case.

When it is desired to take the drawer entirely out of the case, the said stops E are turned downward, and then, by pulling the drawer further forward and tipping it downward in front, the drawer may be taken out. The upper back angles of the drawer, Figs. 2 and 3, are rounded off to permit the said lowering of the front part of the drawer. But I do not confine myself to buttons E as the only kind of stops which I may use to act in conjunction with the rollers C′. I may use spring-bolts or other devices to effect the same result. Moreover, I preferably form ways H, Figs. 3 and 4, in the bottoms of the end pieces of the drawer for the rollers C′; but I do not strictly confine myself to this construction.

I claim—

In combination with the case having front rail F and stationary roller C′, the drawer B, provided with roller C and stops E at its rear, and having the upper rear corners rounded, said parts being arranged substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

CHARLAS HARRIS.

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